

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4224. 號二十月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1877.

日八廿月一十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTT, Ludgate Circus. R. G. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.  
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WARD, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTT, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
CHINA:—Sutton, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HENDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Manila. C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao. L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND, PROPERTY AND TIMBER, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises at Wanchai, on

### MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at Noon,—The following PIECES or PARCELS of

GROUND, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon, belonging to Messrs S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

### FIRST.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 107, adjoining the Police Station No. 2, at Wanchai, with the TWO First Class GRANITE GODOWNS erected thereon, viz.:

GODOWN No. 43, fronting on the Praya 52½ feet, by an average of 73 feet Deep. Capacity about 1,300 Tons. Crown Rent, \$51 per Annum.

GODOWN No. 44, adjoining above, Two Stories, also fronting on the Praya 52½ feet, by an average of 97 feet Deep. Capacity about 3,000 Tons. Crown Rent, \$69 per Annum.

Each Godown, with the Land on which it is erected, will be put up separately.

### SECOND.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 121, at Wanchai, and formerly known as THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S YARD, fronting on the Praya 100 feet, by an average of 144 feet deep, containing 14,400 square feet. Crown Rent, \$180 per Annum.

### THIRD.

About 86,000 Superficial feet of OREGON PINE LUMBER, 2, 3 and 4 inches, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

### Also.

Sundry Lots of TEAK and SINGAPORE TIMBER, SHIP'S KNEES, WINCHES, BLOCKS, OLD IRON, SCALES.

### &c., &c., &c.

### TERMS OF SALE:—

The LAND and GODOWNS.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

The TIMBER and MOVEABLE LOTS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 71.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja22

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS, Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

SAM HING STULTZ'S Christy's HATS, in new Styles. New TWEEDS, in great variety. Woollen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS. Cricket & Knickerbocker STOCKINGS. Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS. BLANKETS and RUGS. Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns. Embroidered TABLE COVERS. Rep Window CURTAINS. Damask TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS. Furniture CHINTZ. Kid & Woollen GLOVES, in all Colours. 88 & 90, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. G. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. L. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

### ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong: THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai: E. W. CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co. WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS.

&c., &c., &c. Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tt.

## W. BALL.

### CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

### PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE Thirty-Eighth Annual MEETING of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be held at the House of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., Canton, on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

### FLEMMING CARROW, M.D.,

SIR BROOKE ROBERTSON, C.S., Acting President. Canton, January 11, 1877. ja18

A LARGE MERCANTILE FIRM in the Hardware Line, but executing orders in all Branches of Trade, wish to meet with an energetic European Gentleman to act as Resident AGENT in Hongkong on Commission. Liberal Terms and facilities will be given, so that a good income can be made by an energetic representative. A Candidate with a connection amongst the principal indenters will be preferred. Satisfactory references must be forwarded. Address in first instance to Box 128, General Post Office, Birmingham. ja16

NO. 1 of the "TOKIO TIMES" (A Weekly Journal) will be Published at Tokio on Saturday, January 6, 1877. Terms of Subscription: \$12 per Year. Single Copies, 25 cents. Advertisements: 50 cents per inch or part of an inch, and \$5 per Column. Orders received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, January, 1877. ja24

## MACAO HOTEL.

### PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in Spacious, Commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Establishes of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate. J. P. DE CAMPOS, Proprietor. Macao, January 9, 1877.

## Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMEY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-first Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the City Hall, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of the Accounts, and electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary. Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. H. C. REIDMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HENRY has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration. CARLOWITZ & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LUTKENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration. W. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port. R. H. CAIRNE. 1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLER & Co. H. KLER. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm. W. PUSTAU & Co. Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

### WM. CRUIKSHANK,

Manager. Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. C. KAUSSE ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KLER.

Mr. RICHARD SCHNEIDER has been authorized to sign the Firm. KRUSE & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of falling health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIENS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILISCH. Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCOUNT DE CEARA in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES. Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HEDERSON in our Firm Ceased on the 28th February 1876.

DEACON & Co. Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE. Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BAYTON QUELCH in our Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELCH & CAMPBELL. Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FRERES will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### Shipping.

#### Steamers.

##### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE." Comdt. DA GRAGA, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 13th Inst., at 10 a.m.

H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja18

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AFRICA." Comdt. HERNANDEZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on SATURDAY, the 13th Inst., at Noon.

H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja18

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI AND TAIWANTOO.

The Steamship "HAILONG." Captain ANNOT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, January 9, 1877. ja18

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY, (Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SINGAPORE" will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja15

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL, Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.

The Steamship "ALONA." Captain MULLER, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th Instant.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET" will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 4th February next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/4 L. 1. Russian Ship "VANADIS." WERLAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 9, 1877.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 1 American Ship "CUTWATER." CREELMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

### FOR HAMBURG.

The 1 Danish Bark "FANO." Captain NOBY, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 2, 1876.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 1 British Bark "TOKATHA." G. HARRISON, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 28, 1876.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 1 British Bark "MADAME DEMOREST" will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 15, 1876.

### FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO." Picó, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 1 American Barque "ANTIOCH." THOMAS MERRILL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The 1 British Clipper Barque "UNANIMA." OAIN, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe3

#### FOR LONDON.

The 1 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY." KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Arratoon Agar, Captain MACLAY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja15

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Penguin having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of General Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed by the Undersigned in their Godowns at Consignees' risk. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent. Opium is deliverable from on Board. No Fire Insurance has been effected. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, January 10, 1877. ja16

#### S. S. EMERALDA, FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored by the Undersigned in his Godown at their risk.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. A. MACG. HEATON, Agent. Hongkong, December 25, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### S. S. AYLA.

##### NOTICE.

CONSIGNES of Cargo per S. S. "Gange" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 19th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



## Intimations.

**THE MEDICAL HALL,**  
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
ESTABLISHED 1853.  
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to  
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS  
OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,  
has on hand the Largest and Best  
collection of Views of China, Photo-  
graphic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of  
assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from  
O. D. V. also to life size and coloured in  
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has  
been received from England: he is prepared  
to take Photos of Buildings and interiors  
at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

## NOW READY.

"THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA,"

AND ITS AFFINITIES WITH THAT OF THE  
ARABIAN AND SEMITIC RACES.

By N. B. DENNIS, PH.D.

"Instructive and amusing enough to  
command a ready sale."—Daily Press.

For Sale by  
Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.;  
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.; FALCONER  
& Co.; MOWBRAY, FRICKEL & Co.; GAULT  
& Co.; and KLEIN & Co.; or can be had of the Author, at the CITY  
HALL, Hongkong.

London, ... TURNER & Co.  
Shanghai, ... Messrs KELLY & WALSH.

Price:—Half Bound Roan, .....\$2.00  
Paper Covers, .....\$1.60  
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
"CHINKIANG,"

Jas. Hogg, Master, will be de-  
parted for the above Port  
on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RICHMOND & Co.  
Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja16

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW.

The Steamship  
"YESSO,"

Captain PUNCHER, will be de-  
parted for the above  
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja17

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship  
"ARRATON APCAR,"

Capt. A. B. MACFARLANE, will  
leave this for the above Ports  
on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 12, 1877. ja18

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.  
—Melchers & Co.

MADAME DEMOREST, British barque,  
Captain C. H. Besant. —Gibb, Livingston  
& Co.

BREITHOVEN, German barque, Captain  
R. Haje. —Melchers & Co.

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain  
E. W. Orisp. —Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain  
H. Williams. —Turner & Co.

IZEX, German schooner, Captain O.  
Hansen. —Carlowitz & Co.

HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain  
G. W. Cochran. —Meyer & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12, Killarney, British steamer, 1060,  
O'Neill, Hogg Jan. 6, Ballant. —O'DRIS.

Jan. 12, Conquest, British steamer, 317,  
G. O. Anderson, Holbow Jan. 10, General.

—Kwong-lee-yuen.

Jan. 12, Olympia, German steamer, 777,  
F. Nagel, Holbow Jan. 11, General.

—Stresser & Co.

Jan. 12, Espéranza, British steamer, 676,  
Hubback, Saigon Jan. 4, Mico. —Mazgans  
& Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 12, Telling Thing, for a Cruise.

12, Deutschland, for Guam.

12, Vais, for Whampoa.

12, Fontenay, for Hilo.

12, Yangtze, for Swatow & Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

Mounds Washington, for Hilo.

Tokates, for San Francisco.

Oubo, for London.

Hants County, for London.

Gloucester, for Dunedin, N.Z.

Hallong, for Swatow.

J. H. Love, for Caliao.

Tulicohgum, for Halphong.

Chuang Hock Kian, for Singapore and  
Penang.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per Killarney, from Hogg, 9 Chinese.

Per Conquest, from Holbow, 115 Chi-  
nese deck.

Per Olympia, from Holbow, 1 European  
and 64 Chinese.

Per Espéranza, from Saigon, 42 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Yangtze, for Shanghai, Messrs  
Beaver, Dirks, Stewart, and Hudson.

To DEPART.

Per Gloucester, for Dunedin, N.Z., 1  
European, and 131 Chinese.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Hallong, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per J. H. Love, for Caliao, 8 Europeans.

Per Tulicohgum, for Halphong, 20  
Chinese.

Per Chuang Hock Kian, for Singapore and  
Penang, 662 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Killarney reports:  
Moderate monsoon during the passage.

The British steamer Conquest reports:  
Fresh monsoon and head sea with fine  
weather outside.

The German steamer Olympia reports:  
Had fresh N.E. wind up to this port.

The British steamer Espéranza reports:  
Left Cape St. James at midnight of the 4th  
instant, and experienced strong N.E. gales  
with high sea. On the night of the 6th had  
wild dirty weather with heavy squalls, no  
anchors on hand the Largest and Best  
collection of Views of China, Photo-  
graphic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of  
assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from  
O. D. V. also to life size and coloured in  
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has  
been received from England: he is prepared  
to take Photos of Buildings and interiors  
at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—

Per CHUANG HOCK KIAN, at 7.30  
a.m. To-morrow, the 13th inst.,  
instead of as previously notified.

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per TIBER, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday,  
the 13th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per AVA, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the  
13th inst. Late letters received  
from 11.10 to 11.30.

For SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND  
TAIWAN.—

Per HAILONG, at 11.30 a.m. To-  
morrow, the 13th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per Schooner SYRINGA, at 0.30 p.m.  
To-morrow, the 13th inst., instead  
of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—

Per barque FERDINAND, at 11.30  
a.m., on Monday, the 15th inst.

For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.—

Per SINGAPORE, at 11.30 a.m., on  
Monday, the 15th inst. Mails will  
also be closed for other ports of E.  
Australia, New Zealand, and Tas-  
mania, 8 cents rates.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per CHINKIANG, at 1.30 p.m., on  
Monday, the 15th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-  
CUTTA.—

Per ARRATON APCAR, at 2.30 p.m.,  
on Thursday, the 18th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Thursday,  
the 18th inst.

## MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF  
TOKYO, will be despatched on MON-  
DAY, the 15th instant, with Mails for  
Japan, San Francisco, the United  
States, and London, which will be  
closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted  
on board the Packet with Late  
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage  
until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.  
Correspondence must be specially directed  
for this route, and if not fully prepaid  
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the  
West Indies, and other places named  
below, if sufficient American Stamps  
are added to prepay them from San  
Francisco to destination. American  
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja16

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEEBONG,  
will be despatched with the Mails  
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,  
the 18th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, January 17th.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m. Post Office closes except the Night  
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, January 18th.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m. Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 12 cents extra  
Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

11.30 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom  
Via Brindisi or to Singapore may  
be posted on board the Packet with  
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,  
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally  
closed.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja18

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet MEIKONG,  
will be despatched on THURS-  
DAY, the 25th instant, with  
Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseille,  
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,  
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,  
Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion,  
Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India  
by this Packet, but can be paid only  
as far as Ceylon. The postage to  
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters  
should be marked Paid to Galle only;  
they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 24th inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 25th inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale  
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
addressed to the United Kingdom,  
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted  
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents  
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes  
entirely.

Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja20

## General Memoranda.

MONDAY, January 15:—

Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cooktown  
and Sydney.

2 p.m.—Chinkiang leaves for Shanghai.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-  
hama and San Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

TUESDAY, January 16:—

Goods per Peking undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, January 17:—

Daylight.—Yess leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy and Fochow.

THURSDAY, January 18:—

11 a.m.—Meeting of the Medical Mis-  
sionary Society, at Messrs Olyphant &  
Co.'s office, Canton.

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports  
of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Arratton APCAR leaves for Singa-  
pore, Penang and Calcutta.

Alone leaves for London on or about this  
date.

FRIDAY, January 19:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs  
Lane, Crawford & Co.

Goods per Ava undelivered after Noon,  
subject to rent and landing charges.

MONDAY, January 22:—

Noon.—Sale of Ground, Timber, &c., at  
Wanchai.

TUESDAY, January 23:—

2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the  
H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,  
at City Hall.

THURSDAY, February 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s  
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San  
Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Tiber leaves for Yokohama.

Noon.—Ava leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.—Hailong leaves for Swatow,  
Amoy, Tamsui and Taiwan.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS

OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINE.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerale, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.55 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1877.

L'Independant de Saigon says that in  
settling her accounts for the year which  
has just closed, Saigon can add to her  
liquidation of capital the great and small  
commercial houses which have closed  
during the twelve months and disappear-  
ed from the place. There can be reckon-  
ed among them two chief houses, one of  
the first rank and the other a foreign  
firm. One of the causes, and unfortun-  
ately the principal, of the decrease of the  
business and trade of the Colony is the  
disappearance of sailing vessels from the  
trade, but there are other causes. Among  
these should be placed, first of all, the  
sale of objects of merchandise of all  
kinds by people from the vessels of the  
Messageries Company—immense in-  
jury being thus occasioned to the local  
trade. These interloping and entirely  
illicit transactions increase each year  
regularly and constantly, and will con-  
tinue to do so, unless a stop is put to  
them, until the establishments in the  
Colony are compelled to close and the  
merchants to go elsewhere. The passage  
boat of the Company finds itself trans-  
formed into a veritable fair where one  
can freely buy shirts, linen, hats, um-  
brellas, perfumery, cheese, oil, and  
edibles of every kind, and at much better  
prices than in the town. These lucky  
salesmen can transact their business  
without incurring the expense of freight,  
packing-up, embarkation, insurance, rent,  
license, or the least impost. They are  
also nourished, and lodged, and to all  
these advantages may be added the fact  
that they can possibly procure their goods  
at much better rates than those at which  
they can be obtained by the most skilful  
merchant. The wholesale as well as the  
retail trade suffers from these operations,  
and the houses which import regularly  
see themselves abandoned by customers,  
and their business upset, through the  
quantities of merchandise thus placed on  
sale out of the regular course, and dis-  
posed of to both consumers and small  
merchants. Complaints have often been  
made on this matter.

From the report of the Commissioner of  
the Japanese Imperial Mint for the year  
ending June last it seems that the coinage  
for private persons, foreigners and  
Japanese, both of gold and silver bullion  
formed no inconsiderable portion of the  
Mint's work; in gold more than 10,000

ounces were coined for private persons,  
while only a little more than 9,000  
ounces were coined for the Government.

The total output from the Mint of all  
kinds of coins during the year was to the  
value of over three millions of yen.

The gold pieces were principally five  
yen; in silver there was only about  
10,000 trade dollars, the balance being  
subsidiary silver coins, especially ten sen  
pieces which were struck to the value of  
over a million yen, and copper coin.

The silver yen has been entirely super-  
seded since March 1875, when the  
Japanese trade dollar was made equal to  
the American in weight, viz, 420 grains.

The copper coin, from two sen down-  
wards to one rin, was turned out at the  
rate of 100,000 per month. It will be  
seen from this that the activity of the  
Mint during the year was principally  
directed to supplying the country with  
fractional silver coin and copper currency.

The total coinage during the previous  
eleven months was to the value of  
yen 3,290,000, viz, gold 1,273,000,  
silver 1,330,000 and copper 693,000.

The returns of the Mint for the four  
years commencing from 1873, altogether  
show a considerable yearly decrease in  
the coinage of gold, while there is a con-  
stant increase in the production of cop-  
per coin. In his report for the year  
1873-74 Major Kinder stated that the  
gold coin in circulation at that time  
amounted to yen 1½ per head of the  
entire population, or about 50 millions,  
and that he considered sufficient for the  
wants of the country. The Osaka Mint  
is equipped with twelve first class  
English coining presses, and thirty-seven  
melting furnaces, and a sulphuric and  
nitric acid manufactory. The mint makes  
its own tools, cuts its own dies, and  
performs the usual bullion, assaying,  
refining and analyzing business of a mint  
in other countries. Three hundred and  
eighty natives and several Englishmen  
are employed in it. Japanese prejudices  
are against the idea of stamping the  
Mikado's image on their own coins.

It is to be hoped that the new Governor  
of Macao will not only be successful in  
his efforts to resuscitate the trade of that  
Colony, but will also succeed in render-  
ing property and perhaps life a little  
more secure there. We now and then  
hear of Italian brigands capturing some  
unlucky English tourist in some out-of-  
the-way locality, and demanding a heavy  
ransom for his release, but such feats will  
scarcely bear comparison with the one  
recently enacted at Macao where some  
Chinese brigands or burglars, we hardly  
know which to term them, violently  
entered and ransacked a house, and ab-  
ducted several members of the family, a  
ransom being demanded and absolutely  
paid for their restoration. A more dan-  
gerous enterprise could scarcely have been  
undertaken, and what all the Macaense,  
their gallant defenders and guardians of  
the peace, were doing, it is somewhat  
difficult to conceive. It will have been  
observed from our police reports that the  
Chinese, suspected of having been con-  
cerned in the affair, and apprehended in  
this Colony, was discharged a few days  
ago, because the prosecutor was afraid to  
prosecute for fear of his house being again  
attacked, and had laid an information  
before the Magistrate to that effect. We  
are glad, however, to learn to-day  
that the rendition of the man has been  
applied for by the Chinese authorities,  
but whether this application has any-  
thing to do with the affair at Macao does  
not appear very clear.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Ichang, the opposition steamer on the  
Canton River, is now in dock undergoing  
repairs to her machinery. Her sudden  
absence on the line without any intimation  
whatever has led many Chinese to believe  
that she has been beaten off and that "Tal  
Koo" has consequently "lost face." We  
believe, however, that she will resume her  
opposition when she is in



The defendants filed an answer to the plaintiff's Bill. The question raised between the Parties in the Pleadings is as follows: The plaintiff says "In delivering the said shipping documents to said firm of Im Thurm & Co. the defendants in each case acted without the knowledge or authority of the plaintiff and in breach of the terms of the Letter of Hypothecation relating to the said documents respectively." In answer to this charge the defendants allege that in delivering the said shipping documents to the said firm of Im Thurm & Co. they acted as agents for the plaintiff and within the scope of the authority given to them by him, and they say that whether the plaintiff had actual knowledge or not at the precise time or day of delivery yet he had such constructive knowledge as to such delivery as gives the defendants a good defence both in Law and in Equity." In hearing the case I had to exercise the functions of both Judge and Jury. It was heard on the 19th and 20th of Dec. last. In addition to the facts and circumstances above stated, evidence to the purport following was then given. The plaintiff's correspondents and Attorneys in Hamburg in a Letter dated 26th April 1876, to the plaintiff in London, referred to a previous correspondence and said "if we are not mistaken this Letter of Hypothecation does not expressly stipulate that the goods are not to be given up to the Drawee unless they pay the Bank of the bill beforehand. Your Bank gave up the Documents to Im Thurm & Co. upon your Bank's sole responsibility." I do not so read the Letter of Hypothecation. It authorizes "but not so as to make it imperative" this and other dealings with the Bills, and the last clause "Lastly &c." which I have already read appears to me upon the construction of the Letter to preserve in every event the recourse of the defendants to the plaintiff. An answer to this letter was sent by the defendants' Chief Manager in London on the 22th of the same month to the plaintiff. The only important (and it is so

important) part of this Letter reads thus: "Referring to your Letter of the 26th instant we find that the Bill drawn on us was drawn under the 26th of February, 1874, which stipulates for the documents to be taken up on acceptance, and the Bills of Lading having been hypothecated against payment of the drafts a reference to Hongkong for confirmation of our act in giving up the cover on acceptance became necessary and we were believe promptly obtained." This is an error, no confirmation was ever obtained so far as appears. The plaintiffs' agents in Hamburg replying on the 1st of March to pay, and as the Bank's claim is "at the best doubtful" he proposes a settlement by arbitration and refers to business transactions with the Bank without disagreement since 1861. This letter was answered on the 6th May, but with even a reference to the Hongkong, and their objection. In April and May 1874 the defendants applied to the plaintiffs to offer for payment of the two Bills, and the plaintiff denied his liability, but paid the amounts under protest, making the payments solely for the purpose of preventing the defendants harassing him with proceedings under circumstances which might compromise the credit of the plaintiffs with very abundant capital. The plaintiffs paid the sums under the stringent pressure of the peculiar circumstances, and it seems to me that he is entitled to be treated as if he were a defendant in this suit, which under ordinary circumstances he would be. I have stated the issue which the parties have raised on the pleadings. The questions resolve themselves into these:—1st.—Do the circumstances of the parties before and at the time of the transactions, or their intention. 2nd.—As to the words, and the interpretation of these documents. 3rd.—Was it the intention of the parties to be derived from the words used that the defendants should have taken up the bills for the benefit of the letter of credit, and also of the letter of hypothecation, and can the two documents be so construed as to be capable of being consistent. 4th.—Or, if the two documents cannot stand together, which must prevail. The circumstances of the case take it out of precedent and render it anomalous, as it was called at the bar, but it seems to me that there are institutes of interpretation and rules of construction which may give us light in construing these documents. It will be convenient to confine the argument to the transaction of the 30th July, when the draft for £525 was purchased by the defendants of the plaintiff. The two documents of July 30th must be taken in connection with the letter of hypothecation, and the letter of hypothecation as one contract, as constituting the terms on which the defendants purchased the draft for £525. As a first rule of construction that on interpreting these three papers, I must give effect to the facts and circumstances which the parties knew and under which they acted. Now, it was a fact that the plaintiff offered the draft for £525 on security of the letter of credit, and it was consistent with that letter that the shipping documents should be given with the draft by the plaintiff to the defendants, to be by them presented and handed to Im Thurn & Co. on their acceptance of the draft. The defendants then so held the draft drawn and signed by the plaintiff, and the bill of lading which had been put into their possession by the plaintiff, but as a condition of their advancing the amount to the plaintiff they required something more, the letter of hypothecation, which the plaintiff signed, and thereupon he received the value in dollars. Must I not presume that the object of the defendants was to strengthen and increase their security by adding the rights given to them by the letter of hypothecation to the rights already offered; and not to weaken or merely to vary their security? It is, secondly, a rule of construction that you must not accept the intention of the parties to an instrument as its interpretation, but you may use it as a key in case of ambiguity or contradictory language, and in explaining the ambiguity. This principle is more amply stated in *Addison on Contracts*, p. 918. 6th Edition, and cases there cited. If, therefore, this intention can be so spelt out of the two documents as their meaning as that both can be sustained, must it not be done in other words—must the construction be as near as possible to the mind and apparent intent of the parties? *Verbi intentiones debent rectoribus.* 2 Black. Com. p. 579, and see *Solly v. Edwards*, 10 Com. B. 33, at 43-49. But, thirdly, even without this key, another rule of construction, at least as old as the time of Lord Coke, applies—*Benigne facientem nisi contra prestatum charitatem* (which cases apply this rule as well to contract not under seal as to deeds) *res magis valent quam pervertat*, see *Addison on Contracts*, 920. Now construing these documents, which form one contract *benigne*, I find that under the letter of credit a course is marked out for the defendants which they precisely pursued and on which they, as of course, could enforce payment against the plaintiff if there had been no other documents than that. I can read the letter of hypothecation as to be consistent with this absolute right on the defendants? I remark that the first clause of the letter of hypothecation is permissive, and in it is inserted a declaration that the authorisation is not to be held as imperative or obligatory on the defendants, and this notion of obligation imported by implication in each subsequent authorisation. Must I not read the clause in the letter of hypothecation expressly preserved? Right, which has been already exercised by the defendant under the letter of credit? But, fourthly, let it be assumed that the letter of credit and the letter of hypothecation are totally repugnant that they cannot stand together, is the whole to fall? And, not, which is to prevail? In 2 Black. Com. p. 380-387, of Kerr's Edition, 1852, I read that it is a rule that in a contract the first shall be received and the latter rejected, differing herein from a will which the last clause prevails. This rule of construction is also as old as Lord Coke's time, see *Furnival v. Coombe*, 5 B. & C. 73; and *Chitty on Contracts*, p. 68, *Edwards v. Biggs*, 2 Taunton, 113. Even if it be little of credit and letter of hypothecation were contradictory, must not the terms of the letter of credit prevail if the case stood on the construction merely to be put on the contract as a whole only? But the case has an aspect of an opposite character which I must now consider, an aspect which looks entirely the other way. The evidence was adduced for the plaintiff; the witnesses were cross-examined, managers of the important class, and backs in this Colon-

at the effect I will state. I saw no reason at the time to refuse to receive such testimony, nor do I now. At all events, its reception at the trial was not objected to; I must therefore accept this testimony as admissible to explain the effect of the alleged differences between the two documents and memorandum constituting one contract. If so this evidence entirely overrides the tendency of the construction to which I have pointed. It is all in one direction. Mr. Nelson would read these two documents as meaning that he would give the bill to the acceptor and had the both hands over the bill, and comments to the drawer on acceptance, he would feel that he had taken the risk until he had got confirmation from the drawer. Mr. Jackson said that he was clearly of opinion that the buyer of a bill under these two documents must elect either to stand solely on the acceptance or on the goods, and that if he had given up the goods to the acceptor as the price of his acceptance he would have released the drawer, and, as a dealer in this class of securities, he believed this to be the accepted practice on such documents. He added that the time for the banker who presents the draft for acceptance, and hands them elects to do so or not. Mr. Sandeman said that if, having the letter of credit, he had required and had obtained the letter of hypothecation in addition, and, if he had given up the goods to the acceptor as the price of his acceptance of the bill, he would have given up his recourse to the drawer. Like evidence was admitted by Lord Ellenborough in *Vallance v. Dewar*, 1 Cam. N. P. C., at p. 504. See also *Smith v. Wilson*, 3 B. Ad. at p. 753 and at p. 754; *South Justice Taunton* says, "Mercantile instruments have long been expounded according to the usages and custom of merchants." Of these three witnesses, Mr. Jackson alone was cross-examined for the defendants, and, on being pressed, Mr. Jackson mentioned an instance in which his bank, having the option, had declined to take the acceptance, and stuck to the goods as its only security. After the examination of these witnesses was ended there was an adjournment until the next day. There were three other bank managers in Hongkong and other competent persons in the bank, but not one of them was called for the defendants, although one of them was called for the manager of the defendant's bank here who was not the manager in charge here at the time of these transactions. There were also very many bill brokers to whom the accepted construction of documents like those on such transactions must have been familiar; but the defendants called no one to contradict or vary the mercantile construction thus put on the documents. Ought I not therefore to say, adopting the purpose of the law, as was said by Lord Wensleydale in *Bold v. Rayner*, 1 M. and W. 347 the mercantile evidence having been admitted, I acting as a jury, have no difficulty in finding according to it? Can I adopt my own reasoning on the contract? Am I not bound by the mercantile construction? The evidence having been received, am not bound to find in accordance with it? See *Bold v. Rayner*, 1 M. and W. 347. But we have the defendants' own admissions against themselves by their chief agent and agent. "What a defendant says of himself or his agent, his own testimony is always evidence against him, although the question may have arisen out of a written agreement." *Newball v. Holt*, 6 M. and W. 662 and 664; and again at p. 669 it is laid down that a party's own statements are in all cases admissible against himself. It seems to me that they are especially admissible in putting a construction on a written agreement, the meaning of which appears to be ambiguous, but the meaning of which he must be taken to have known. Now, I have already stated the defendants' admission in the correspondence in which they asked for payment of the amount on the two bills from plaintiff's agent in Hamburg. The letter quoted is dated the 28th of April, 1875. It contains these words: "the bills of lading having been hypothecated against payment of the bills, in reference to Hongkong for confirmation of our act in giving up the cover on acceptance because we have not the goods." The plaintiff could not have stated the construction of the agreement, and that the action of the defendants was unjustifiable under the construction more clearly. The defendants add "and was, we believe, promptly obtained." This last statement was error, but it confirms the idea that the defendants thought confirmation necessary, and that they relied on such a confirmation, which, not having been obtained, did not exist. It is a rule of law that what a defendant asserts against himself, what he believes against himself, the Court will accept and believe. I am clearly of opinion that both the plaintiff's evidence, and the defendants' own distinct admissions, amply affirm the plaintiff's claim. My judgment of the Court must be for the plaintiff, with interest to be assessed by the Registrar in case the parties differ. I must regret that the offer of reference to arbitration, made in both proceedings, and honorable by agents in Hamburg of the plaintiff, was not accepted. To mind the loss by the defendants, to avoid a misfortune which, if it could be avoided, ought not to have been aggravated by harsh legal costs. It was evidently a case for a friendly reference as a mere commercial concession—division of the loss—only a question to commercial men. One of the directors of large companies is a man who feels bound in duty to their shareholders to enforce hard legal rights; it is perhaps rightly, that they have right to compromise even in especially hard cases. The defendants have a legal right—possibly it is their duty—to obtain a legal decision. They must pay for their satisfaction to their shareholders. The plaintiff must have his costs from the defendants. It has been my rule to endeavor to turn the light of law up to endeavor to have, as an exception, commiseration for the poor, but in this case, which it might be said for the evidence, have been considered as well as the aspect on which the evidence decided the case. I have, as an exception, rather earned the darkness of darkness on the law. On the mere interpretation of these documents I have recalled recent construction which I learnt in my youth days of law, pupillage, decades of years ago *hinc memineris iustit*. I could not recur, although not necessary on occasion, to principles, the knowledge due application of which are frequently necessary to the lawyer as kindred in title of interpretation are to the scholar.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. B. Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Handley, instructed by Messrs. B. Toller and Johnson, appeared for the defendants.

Pustau & Co. v. Perkins and others. \$1,000.—The plaintiffs in this case are merchants in this Colony, and the defendants are the Captain and owners of the American ship *Mount Lebanon*. Mr Brereton appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr Johnson for the defendants. This was a claim brought by the plaintiffs as consignees of the inward voyage to recover commission on the outward voyage of the ship. The *Mount Lebanon* was chartered in Hamburg for \$1,000 to Hongkong a commission of 5 per cent was paid to the charterers in Hamburg and 2½ per cent to the consignees at Hongkong. There was also a clause in the charter party that the Captain Perkins was to give preference to the plaintiffs if he took business outward at Hongkong, i.e. if Messrs Pustau & Co. could give him business as good as any other firm could offer, the Captain was to give them the preference. During the voyage of the ship from Hamburg to Hongkong, the owners in New York chartered the ship to load for Hollar for Boston, and telegraphed to the Captain to that effect. On arrival at Hongkong, Captain Perkins received the telegram and notified Messrs Pustau & Co. that they should not take any outward business for her, as she had been chartered at home. They thereupon gave commission on the probable business they could have obtained at Hongkong, nor, had they known the opportunity to do so, claimed that they had had no preference shown them, as the business of the ship had been transacted without consulting them. Mr J. Lemble, a merchant, and Mr G. Morris, a ship broker, were called for the plaintiffs. The evidence of the first witness went to show that this preferential clause was customary in charters made in Germany, and was always construed there to signify that the consignee of the inward voyage was entitled to commission on the outward business under the circumstances of the case. That of the latter was an expert that such was the usual construction put on charter parties of a similar nature. Captain Perkins was then examined in the defence. He testified that he effected the charter in Hamburg himself; that he had drafted the charter presented to him, the words "consignments inwards and outwards" chartered "correspondents" inserted. That he objected to this clause as he wished to be free in Hongkong, as the memo. of charter was accordingly altered, he agreeing to pay a commission of 10 per cent, as a consideration for remaining free. That this 2½ per cent he had paid. This did not appear in the first memo. of charter but was inserted when the conditions of consignment were changed. Mr Nicolson, Manager of the Bornemann Company, was also examined. He proved that in his experience, the inward consignees of a ship were not entitled to commission on charters effected at home, even where the clauses of the charter were more stringent; he should not expect it himself. Mr Johnson then addressed the Court for the defence. He relied upon a case of Exchequer Reports of a similar nature where a ship "consignments inwards and outwards" as San Francisco to Hongkong on the voyage from the United Kingdom, that port, to load at a port in Mexico. The Charterparty at San Francisco claimed consignments in the term "inwards and outwards" on the homeward voyage of the ship. The Barons decided in favour of the defendants and held that the ship was liable to a commission, not having accepted business in San Francisco. Mr Brereton replied on behalf of the plaintiffs that the case quoted was not a point; that if the ship had gone away seeking or in ballast, the inward consignees would not have been entitled to any commission, but that having accepted business without giving the consignees the opportunity of endeavouring to obtain it themselves, the clause as to preference was not to be complied with. He cited the case of *H. K. C. & M. S. N. Company v. Tekli* heard before Judge Ball, some years ago, in which the ship was chartered to Hongkong, and the charterparty provided that a new voyage had commenced, and this case judgment was given for the plaintiffs. Mr Brereton considered that the terms were more favourable to the consignees than the old terms Capt. Perkins rejected, and the term "preference to be given" was more stringent than the "inwards and outwards." In the end his Lordship reserved judgment till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.  
LORD SALISBURY'S MISSION.  
Lord Salisbury left Berlin by special train on Nov. 24, and after a long journey through snow-covered districts arrived in Vienna late the same evening. His Excellency, together with his family, was received by Mr Robert Percy Fraser of the English Embassy, where he took his quarters, while his secretaries repaired to the splendid new Hotel Imperial, recently the palace of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. At two o'clock, on Nov. 25, Lord Salisbury paid a visit to Mr Andriassy, remaining with him until past five. Indeed, the English Ambassador was detained so long by the Austro-Premier, that the former was late at the Imperial dinner table. In the course of long conversation Count Andriassy gave assurances of active sympathy for England, with whom Austria was associated by many common ties. Previous to his interview with the Austrian Chancellor, Marquis of Salisbury had a long conference with Sir Andrew Buchanan, the English Ambassador at the Austrian Court. At six the Emperor entertained at the Imperial Palace, a party of twenty at dinner, the Empress being absent, no ladies therefore present. The guests consisted of Austrian Ministers, the members of the British Embassy, and those of the special mission, all these attending request, in plain evening dress at a dinner of 120 persons, of which only a few Austrian dignitaries alone being in uniform. The dinner was of a richly appointed character, and afterwards Lord Salisbury visited the opera, where "L'Etoile du Nord" was performed. Later in the evening there was a reception at the Embassy, the splendid fountains of which were fully lighted up for the time and crowded with representatives of every Diplomatic Corps in Vienna. Lord Salisbury was surrounded all evening by diplomatists eager to state their views. Much eagerness was displayed to be introduced to the British Ambassador Extraordinary. Andriassy was not present at the dinner, the reception, on account of his mourning for the recent death of the Emperor.

Besides the conference of three at the Foreign Office on Nov. 25,

Sallabury and Count Andrassy had another opportunity for conferring on Nov. 7, when Count Andrassy called at the British Embassy at 11 A.M., and remained there till 12.30 P.M.

The general impression derived from Lord Salisbury's presence here, says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, is decidedly pacific. So far from there being any danger of the British Government allowing Russia to be blundered into a policy of suspicion and distrust in Russian secret and ulterior designs, the British Government, starting from the supposition that the purpose of Russia is as honest as disinterested as its own, seems ready to go to the utmost limits in the concession affording thus every means to the Russian Government of satisfying the exigencies of its own internal position, and enabling it to withdraw from the advanced position it has taken up. Lord Salisbury could not but have been struck by the fact that his turn convince himself that the same disposition exists here likewise, although perhaps, not quite the same confidence in the efficacy of this policy of avoiding a collision by going out of the way of it. He is not less than in Berlin, the conviction has been growing more and more that Russia have gone too far to be blundered into and that, above all, the occupation of Bulgaria in one or another form has become almost a sort of political necessity, military point of honour for Russia, which no concession in another direction will make her recede; while, however limited by all sorts of clauses such an occupation might be, neither the influence of England nor the moral authority of the Guaranteeing Powers would induce Turkey to acquiesce. It seems rather characteristic in this respect that the policy of occupation has been brought forward more positively than ever before by Russia within the last few days; and, if it is mistaken, since Lord Salisbury's departure from England. Although often been touched upon and brought forward as an opinion and suggestion, it is now, I am first brought forward as part of the Russian programme, which is entirely based on Russian precedent, in which, as it may be remembered, the occupation was the first step.

Lord Salisbury left Vienna on the afternoon of Nov. 26 for Italy, and after day's well-earned rest in Florence, he saw many private friends, including, I understand, Drummond Wolff, but no political intrigues, proceeded on his journey to Rome where he arrived at half-past four on the afternoon of Nov. 29. He was welcomed at the station by Sir Augustus Paget, of Mr. Mallet, of the British Embassy. There was a small crowd at the railway station and much curiosity was manifested to catch a glimpse of the Ambassador Extraordinary. Lord Salisbury, after receiving a packet of papers and telegrams from Sir Augustus Paget, proceeded with his family to the Hôtel de l'Allemagne. His four secretaries—Messrs Currie, Lee, Northcote, and Hozier—stay at the Hôtel de Londres, the Plaza di Spagna, in the Via Veneto, in Florence, with his family and Mr. Currie and Lee were to dine with the English Ambassador on—Nov. 28. It was to have interviews with the Foreign Minister and the King, and in the evening would assist at a banquet given by the English Ambassador to the Italian Minister and other distinguished personages. According to a Paris evening paper, it is on the express invitation of Victor Emmanuel that Lord Salisbury went to Rome instead of meeting Signor Melegnano at Ancona, as it is said he at first intended.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that at St. Petersburg reception of the Marquis of Salisbury in Berlin and Vienna has been followed with great interest. "It is semi-officially said that the conversation which his Lordship has had in those capitals with Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy will probably have convinced him that the relations between the British and the Imperial German Governments are unchanged, and that the result which has hitherto restrained Russia from taking extreme steps, to which she has provoked on several occasions during the development of the Eastern question, is attributed to the consideration here to be due to the Emperors of Germany and Austria. Russia will not put forward her occupation of Bulgaria as her primary demand at the Conference, but her representative will positively declare that projected Turkish Constitution cannot be discussed, that the autonomy of the provinces must be guaranteed, and that the occupation appears to be the best way of rendering such guarantee efficacious. Should the other Powers be willing to participate in this occupation, I would even now prefer such a solution, but, if not, Russia, in order to attain its objects sanctioned by the Berlin Congress, must carry out this single-handed. These general principles, however, Russia has the demand of General Ignatieff will put forward Conference, and for this purpose spending liberty of action has been the Russian representative. Should the Grand Council of Turkey reject, reported, every proposal to grant autonomy to the insurgent provinces, the Porte merely attend the Conference for the purpose of protesting against every proposal for discussion. The semi-statement says in conclusion that he has taken up her position with regard to similar protests or evasions on the part of the Porte."

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

The report of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the year ended Sept. 30, 1876, has just been circulated. It is accomplished the first time by a much fuller synopsis of the year's accounts than it has been of any to give hitherto, and in several respects presents improvements upon reports.

The net profits of the year amount to 104,860*l.*, including 8,601*l.* brought forward, which allows the payment of a dividend of 10*l.* per cent., in addition to the interim dividend, paid in June, leaving 8,169*l.* carried to next year's account. The directors complain of the rigour with which the Office enforces the fines which the contract empowers it to levy for. These fines have amounted to less than they did in 1875, but still total 8,460*l.* from the amount due under contract. It appears, that the Post-Office sticks to its bond; however, notwithstanding complaints and remonstrances. In the half-yearly report the directors state they hoped to pay off 200,000*l.* debt during the present year; and they have not succeeded in doing so as yet. They say that, practically, they will be

pay off debentures to that amount as they fall due without issuing any debenture stock against them. They manage this by taking the 200,000*l.* raised lately on the new shares for improving the fleet, and charging the cost of such improvements to revenue, and in this show their desire to improve the position of the company according to the wishes of a large section of the shareholders. Besides this reduction of the gross debt of the company, the directors intend to make other arrangements calculated to improve its financial position, among which may be mentioned the intention to pay to the bona fide shareholders dividends out of the insurance reserves. The gains and losses of insurance are to be merged in the general reserve account, out of which a dividend is to be paid only "when the balance at its credit amounts to more than 400,000*l.*, and when also the value of the fleet is written down lower than it stands at present. A charge of 300,000*l.* is made for depreciation and insurance in these accounts, which is 30,000*l.* more than last year, and allows the 200,000*l.* to be written off as stated. In speaking of the general results of the year's trade, the directors say that the gross revenue is less this year by 53,000*l.* than that of 1876, which in its turn was less by 87,328*l.* than that of 1874. No less than 23,000*l.* of this loss is to be accounted for by depreciated exchanges. Freight has also been much lower in the China trade than they have ever been since the Suez Canal was opened. The Company has, however, suffered specially in its passenger traffic, which the directors attribute to the fact that fewer passengers have been travelling and to greater competition for those that have been. Turning to the accounts themselves we find that the working expenses for directly to the trade, 1,506,597*l.* for repairs to ships, came to 1,168,717*l.* in the year, exclusive of the charges of 126,810*l.* for general administration, and 139,464*l.* for Suez Canal dues, besides, sundry minor charges. The gross income was 2,047,780*l.*, including balance brought down, and of that total 1,606,165*l.* is due to ordinary traffic receipts. The valuation of the fleet—which is not however, given in detail—places it now at 3,518,717*l.*, against 3,496,000*l.* at the end of 1875. This slight increase is due to additions made to the fleet during the year amounting to 240,244*l.*, against which 217,507*l.* has been written off on account of sales and depreciation. The average value of the three new vessels added is about 80,000*l.*, and the average value of the entire fleet is a little over 73,000*l.* each. The two old steamers sold—the *Malta* and *Ellora*—realised together 17,500*l.* The reserve fund now stands at 436,531*l.*

### Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 12, 1877.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$580
" " " " credit...	\$824
" " " " New Benares, cash...	\$60
" " " " " " credit...	\$524
" " " " New Malwa, cash...	\$55
" " " " " " credit...	\$60
" " " " Allowance Tael, 23 a 40	
" " " " Old Malwa, cash...	\$75
" " " " " " credit...	\$75
" " " " Allowance Tael, 32 a 40	
CAMPHOR, ... ..	18 1/2 a 70
SALT PETRE, ... ..	5.20 a 80
QUICKSILVER, ... ..	704 a 71

### Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... ..	43
" 30 days' sight, ... ..	43 1/2
" 6 months' sight, ... ..	43 3/4
Credits, ... ..	44 1/4
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... ..	44 1/4
Bombay, ... ..	280
Calcutta, ... ..	280
Shanghai, demand, ... ..	75
" 30 days' ... ..	76 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... ..	7 1/2
Mexicans, ... ..	par
Gold Leaf, ... ..	24 15
English Sovereigns, ... ..	4 82
Australian Sovereigns, ... ..	4 82
Discount, ... ..	12 %

**Shares:**

Hongkong Bank, 29.  
 U.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$575  
 China Fire Ins. Co., \$174  
 China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1700  
 Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650  
 Chinese Insurance Co., \$200  
 North China Ins. Co., Tls. 875  
 Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 680  
 H.K. & W. Doek Co., 45 dis.  
 H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., \$10 dis.  
 Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 85  
 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$52½ dis.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan, \$98

**Temperature.**

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises)		
Queen's Road.		
Boxiong, Jan. 12, 1877.		
BAROMETHER—	9 A.M., ...	30.416.
Do.	1 P.M., ...	30.318.
Do.	4 P.M., ...	30.308.
THERMOMETER—	9 A.M., ...	63.
Do.	1 P.M., ...	67.
Do.	4 P.M., ...	64.
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M., ...	59½.
Do.	1 P.M., ...	61.
Do.	4 P.M., ...	62½.
Do. Maximum,	...	67.
Do. Minimum over night,	...	58.

## Shipping Intelligence

**HOME SHIPPING.**  
The following is taken from the late  
London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21, Amarias, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.  
Nov. 23, Braemar Castle (str.), from Lon-  
don to Shanghai.  
Nov. 25, Glenroy (str.), from London  
Shanghai.  
Nov. 28, Achilles (str.), from Liverpool  
Shanghai.  
Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London  
Hongkong  
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.  
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff  
Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hong-  
kong.

## CHINA AND JAPAN FOREIGN

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.  
Galley of Lorne. Benarty.  
Cairnamuir. Macgregor.  
Ophrenes.

Sailing Vessels.  
Carricks. Albert Victor.  
Chinaman. C. R. Bishop.  
Hope.

At Liverpool.  
Steator (str.) Ulysses (str.)  
Patroclus (str.)

At Glasgow.  
London Castle (str.)



## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF  
TOKYO, will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,  
the 15th January, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, December 15, 1876. jals



STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;

Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer  
GEELEONG, Captain FRASER, will leave  
this on THURSDAY, the 18th January,  
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. MOLLER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, January 6, 1877. jals

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALILEO" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
on THURSDAY, the 1st February,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1877. jals

## To Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Cairns Road, lately oc-  
cupied by Mr. PARKER.  
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present  
occupied by the Rev. B. H. KIM.  
DAVID SABSON, SOLE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

## TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the  
International Ice Manufacturing Co.,  
Limited.

For particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra  
Terrace,  
The Bungalows Nos. 1 and 8, Old Bailey  
Street.  
The upper portion of Nos. 43 and 44,  
Queen's Road.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.  
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now  
ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-  
named Company, is prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the  
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
count of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
China.

Life Policies effected during the year  
1876, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
31st December for the quinquennial period  
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, September 27, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAB. B. OUGHTREE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coals in Marts, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurance will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£50,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
£40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1865.

## Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

FIENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDDIMENTS OF  
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.  
E. J. EYRE. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND  
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.  
By Dr. E. J. EYRE. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

## SAYLE &amp; Co.

BEG to solicit inspection of their WIN-  
TER STOCK.

Rich Black Glacé and Grosgrain SILKS,  
from the Best French Makers.

Coloured Grosgrain and Fancy SILKS,  
Black, White and Coloured SATINS.

Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper  
than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all  
the New TEXTURES, All WOOL  
SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French  
MERINOS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball  
DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS,  
Black and Coloured VELVETEENS.

The Newest SEARIES in Silk, Velvet,  
and Cloth JACKETS.

Boys' Suits and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes.

Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS.

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

Newest Styles, direct from Paris.

Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS.

Children's Felt and Straw HATS.

RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS,  
FLOWERS.

Ladies' Linen and Lace COLLARS and  
CUFFS.

Swansdown and Fur TRIMMINGS,  
Swansdown MUFFS, COLLARS and  
PELETTINES.

Infants' ROBES, CLOAKS and PE-  
LISSES.

Infants' HOODS, HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTH-  
ING.

Fancy Flannel Dressing GOWNS and  
Morning WRAPPERS.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and  
SHOES.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

Sole Agents for The "LITTLE WANDER"  
Sewing Machine.

SAYLE & Co.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST  
in English and Chinese, con-  
taining the Names of all the most  
important Companies, Institutions  
and Mercantile Houses in the  
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50  
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE  
DE 1876.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the  
honour to inform those Persons who  
wish to take part in the intended Exhi-  
bition, that they will find at the CONSULATE  
all information and Particulars they may  
require.

For the Consul,  
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.  
Hongkong, December 15, 1876.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all  
the ports and in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places which Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agents is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places, and in important ports more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

## Intimations.

AH YON,  
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND  
STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

P. F. DA SILVA,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
TAKAO and TAIWANFOO. [1622]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-  
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Ma CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,  
PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang  
are desirous of receiving DESIGNS  
for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to  
be erected on the ground on the east side  
of the Esplanade situated between the latter  
and Duke Street, and its cost is not to ex-  
ceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of  
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D. C. PRESGRAVE,  
Municipal Secretary.

Penang,  
Municipal Office,  
The 21st September, 1876.

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